# Western Carolinian.

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TERMS.

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All letters addressed to the Editor, must be *post-paid*, or they will not be attended to.


## JACKSON IN WILKESBOROUGH.

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

*8th of January.*

This day, the anniversary of the glorious Victory at New-Orleans, was celebrated in Wilkesborough, on this, the 12th recurrence of that important event, by a *Ball*, given at Mr. Massey's Hotel. About 50 or 60 ladies and gentlemen assembled on the occasion, for the purpose of testifying, by innocent mirth and hilarity, their gratitude for the victory, and their admiration of the character of the hero, of that memorable day. There has seldom been witnessed a more pleasing collection of "beauty and booty," tripping, sylph-like, on the "light fantastic toe." About 10 o'clock, the company sat down to a well-furnished Supper, served up in a style of tasteful profusion, scarcely surpassed by any thing of the kind in the wealthiest and most favored parts of the country. The company retired at a seasonable hour, highly gratified with their entertainment; and, as is believed, with increased attachment towards the renowned "Military Chieftain," for having added one to the calendar of our national holidays.

*A Spectator.*

FROM THE NEW-YORK ENQUIRER.

*Extract of a letter from Nashville, Tennessee.*

"You will be gratified to hear something about General Jackson. I visited him at his farm, (the Hermitage) and found him busily engaged with his cotton crop, which this year is valued at $5000; it is most carefully ginned and packed; and a New-Orleans merchant, who accompanied me, stated, that it is worth at least a cent a pound in advance of the market price. Every thing about the place bears the marks of method and good management. A well built and commodious dwelling house, handsomely, though plainly furnished, with an extensive garden, comfortable out houses, good and well stocked barns and stables, and the whole farm, about 500 acres, in complete fencing, proclaim him the best farmer in the neighbourhood. The frankness of his manners, and unostentatious hospitality, are characteristics of the polished gentleman. Every thing about him bears an air of cheerfulness, in which, rely on it, fear can have no agency—a stronger motive, *affection*, appears in every action of those who surround him. His health is better than it has been for years. He walks with the firm step of a man of forty, and as often as once a week he mounts his horse and rides four or five and twenty miles to Nashville, and back again in a day. He has just returned from a journey to Florence, Alabama, which he performed on horseback, 250 miles, to attend to the business of an estate, of which he is executor—not like the Premier, to do a little electioneering business on the way: for he absolutely refused to stop at Huntsville, where they were desirous of giving him an *anti*-Lewisburg dinner. I never in my life saw a man more beloved by his private friends who possessed, in a greater degree, the confidence of those around him. Do two neighbours dispute, he is chosen umpire to settle their differences. Is a man about to die, he is sent for to cheer his last moments, and be the depository of his will. He has I don't know how many, adopted children and wards, and his executorships occupy more of his time than his business. So much of his private character. Of his public character and services his country is well informed, and I can only add, that, take him altogether, he is the most extraordinary man of the age."

### *THE MILITIA.*

A Board of officers was recently held at Washington City, (at which General Winfield Scott presided) of whom it was required by the Secretary of War to make a Report on the organization of the Militia, stating the deficiencies of the existing organization, and recommending such Remedies as, in their judgment, will render our Militia as skilful and effective, as it is brave and patriotic.

We have just been favored with a copy of this valuable Report, with the voluminous Documents appended to it. All we can at present do, is to state some of its outlines.

The defects of the present system are stated to be the excess of numbers, which the act of 1792 holds to service; the ordinary musters are deemed to be useless, —worse than useless, from the want of a proper system of instruction; but a small portion of the militia is at present armed, and, and according to the present appropriations made by Congress for this purpose, it would require a period of 75 years to arm the whole body; the want of instruction in discipline, &c. &c.

The remedies proposed for these defects are,—a new enrolment and organization of the Militia and a plan for Camps of Instruction; a proper system of Instruction is in preparation; the full age of 21, has been assumed by the Board as the best period for the commencement of service in the ranks of the Militia, deeming it unnecessary, in the time of peace, for the Government to interfere with the ordinary control of parents, guardians and masters over minors; and they believe it will not be necessary for raising a Militia force of 400,000 men for the Union, (which they deem sufficient to enrol men beyond the age of 29 or 30 Camps of Instruction are recommended for the officers from a belief that the tactical experience obtained by them would be imparted to the ranks in such trainings or musters as the several States shall prescribe—the maxim that "good officers make good Soldiers" having the support of universal experience. These Camps to be held in each division of the Militia, to continue for ten successive days in every year, under the command of the senior officer of the division. Proper instructors of each Camp to be employed and paid by the Government of the United States. The Secretary of War, on application of the Executives of the several States, to provide competent Instructors, by selections from Officers of the army, &c. It is proposed also that the General Government shall pay every Officer at the rate of $1 50 or $1 25 per day while encamped, besides five cents a mile for travelling. Proper Musicians are also to be provided and paid. The whole annual expense to the Union, it is estimated, will be from $200,000 to $300,000 per annum, a small sum, in our opinion, for the accomplishment of so great and desirable an object.

*Ral. Register.*

### *ENGLISH PRIDE and IGNORANCE.*

An American in France, who writes to his friend in Massachusetts, under date of 12th Oct. makes the following observations in relation to the pride and ignorance of the English in France, in regard to the country and people of the U. States:

"An Englishman is at once recognized here not only by his physiognomy—as different from the American as from the French—but also by his important and self-satisfied looks, and his distant and haughty carriage. This is the general character of the English in this city, the number of whom is immense. They are generally astonishingly ignorant of our country. Most of them seem to have a kind of an indefinite idea of a huge waste of woods, somewhere, which is called America. But that there is any thing like civilized, or at least like cultivated and refined life there, seems to be altogether inconceivable to them. I was asked the other day, by a genteel looking Englishman, at the *Hotel Dieu*, if the English language was spoken in the United States. And this question is far from being rare from Frenchmen as well as Englishmen. Our countryman, Mr. Cooper, [author of the Pilot, &c.] is here, and his children are at school. A short time since their mistress presented her bill, and, among other charges, was one for an English teacher. Mr. Cooper told her that he did not wish his children taught English, for they spoke the language perfectly well already. She was astonished, (at Mr. Cooper's ignorance, I suppose,) and replied that it was highly necessary that they should have a teacher—that they might, indeed, be able to speak the language *a little*, but it was a kind of *provincial* English. Dr. S—— was asked the other day, at the table where he dines, if BOLIVAR was not President of the United States! Instances of these absurdities, and even worse ones, are exceedingly common. Still there are many of the French who have correct notions of our country, its literature, its government, its freedom, prosperity and happiness."

*Dissimulation.*—When persons are in love, they put the best side outwards. A man who is desirous of pleasing, takes a world of care to conceal his defects. A woman knows still better how to dissemble. Two persons often study for six months together how to bubble one another, and at last they marry and punish one another the remainder of their lives for their dissimulation.

*Merit.*—True merits, like a river, the deeper it is, the less noise it makes.

### *TEACHING THE BLIND.*

A letter from an American in Pais, (France) dated 27th Sept. last, makes the ffowing observations in relation to an instittion in that city for the instruction of *blind* children:

"I visited, a few days since an institution for the instruction of blind children. It contains about 60 boys and 30 girls, who are maintained by the State. They are not only taught the common branches of reading, writing, arithmetic, music, &c. but the language—Greek, Latin, German, &c. and Natural Philosophy. Their books are printed by raising the letters, so as to be easily and readily distinguished, by the sense of feeling, by passing the fingers over them. We were shown into the library containing a large number of books in the differen languages, which are taught there, and on various branches of literature and science, all printed, too, by themselves. We went also through the various rooms, in which they were learning to print, knit, weave, &c. &c. Many of them learn music, and a little girl of about 12 years old played some very pretty airs on a piano with much elegance and skil. The view of this establisment afforded me great pleasure."

### *CULTIVATION of the VINE.*

In the House of Commons of the legislature of this state, on the 18th ult. Mr Saintclair, from the committee on agriculture, made a favourable report on the petition of Francis Moreau, who prayed for a grant of land on the Brushy Mountain, Wilkes county, for the purpose of cultivating the grape vine, recommending the passage of a bill which accompanied the report, giving him the use of 500 acres of land on said mountain for the term of ten years. The bill being put on its passage,

Mr. Edmonston hoped the bill would not pass. If the legislature were disposed to grant a favor of this kind to any one, he hoped it would be to an American, and not to a Foreigner.

Mr. Saintclair hoped the bill would pass. Tho' the petitioner was born in France, he had long been a citizen of the United States, and is a sober, industrious, worthy man, and had been used to the cultivation of the Vine in his native country; and being entitled to all the privileges of a native citizen, he trusted it would not be objected to him that he is a Frenchman by birth. He had been at considerable expense in obtaining Foreign Grape Vines, which he was endeavoring to naturalize here. The land he asks for is good for nothing; except for such a purpose. And he believed he wanted this land that he might keep off intruders, more than for actual planting, having already a piece of land in which his vines are cultivated. He wished to make a fair experiment, in order to see whether the vine will succeed in our climate, or not.

Mr. Martin moved to strike out the words "for ten years," that the land might be granted to the petitioner in fee simple.

Mr. Morehead was in favor of the resolution as reported by the committee; but did not wish to go so far as was proposed by the gentleman from Hertford. He could see no reason for refusing to concur with this report, for if the experiment succeeded, it might be of great advantage to the State at large, and if not, the State would lose nothing. In case the bill passed its first reading, he would hereafter propose an amendment to prevent any one entering the land of which he had possession; as if he succeeded, the Legislature would, at the expiration of the ten years, at least give him the fee-simple of it.

Mr. Martin thought it would be best to give him the land he asked for, as it was of no use to the State, nor never would be. For his part, he would give him the whole mountain, if he was convinced he would succeed in cultivating the vine with success; for it would be no loss to the State; it would probably drive off a few deer and wolves.

Mr. Fisher was decidedly in favor of granting the land to the petitioner, for the purpose proposed, as it might be of more advantage to the State, if the experiment succeeded, than any one could now foresee.

The question on Mr. Martin's motion to strike out "the term of 10 years," so as to render the grant a fee simple, was carried 60 votes to 29. Two motions were then made, one to strike out 500 acres, and insert 250; the other to insert 1000. A motion was also made for an indefinite postponement of the bill:

Mr. Swain rose for the purpose of noticing the objection which had been made to the granting this land to a Frenchman. Surely if the Vine will succeed in this country (and that it will he had the authority of one of the first Botanists in the U. States for believing) no person is so likely to make the experiment with effect as one who has been used to the cultivation of the Vine in a Wine Country, and it was well known that in France the Vine is cultivated to greater perfection than in any other part of the world. On this account, this Mr. Moreau is much more likely to succeed in establishing a Vineyard, than a native citizen, without experience, could possibly be.

The motion to postpone the bill was put and lost. The motion was then put on striking out 500, and lost; and the bill passed.

In the *Senate*, on the 19th, the above bill was received from the House of Commons, and after being read, Mr. Stokes explained the object of the petitioner in making the request, stated his qualifications for the undertaking, and the trifling value of the land asked for.

Mr. Speight of Craven asked if it was necessary to have so much land for the purpose of a mere experiment. He thought a less quantity would answer.

Mr. Gilchrist moved to strike out 500 and insert 100 acres. There was no security that the petitioner would prosecute his experiment. He might get the land in possession and not cultivate it as promised. If he was certain that a fair experiment would be made to test the suitableness of our climate for the production of the grape, he should be disposed to be more liberal.

Mr. Croom hoped the motion to strike out would not prevail. The object for which the land was solicited, was to make experiments in the culture of the vine. The petitioner states, and the gentleman from Wilkes had confirmed it, that the land is extremely barren. The quantity was certainly not too great. In Europe where the cultivation of the vine was extensively carried on the quality of the wine was sometimes materially affected by a small stream running through the land; and so on the mountain where this land is situated, on one spot, the vine might be found to flourish well, and on another badly. Five hundred acres were certainly not too much for proper experiments.

Mr Gilchrist said, they were told this land was so exceedingly barren as not to be worth cultivation, but if this individual succeeded in his experiments, it might become very valuable and command a good price. He thought 100 acres were sufficient: if he wanted more let him enter it, for if too poor to purchase, he was too poor to make proper experiments. Besides, if we give to one, we could not refuse to bestow on another.

Mr. Croom said, rather than agree to the amendment he would vote not to give any. This strict and narrow economy seemed strange to him. If gentlemen would reflect on the value of wine as a beverage, and the benefits which would accrue to the country, if it were substituted for ardent spirits, they must certainly feel it their duty to encourage its production. Look at South Carolina—so impressed was she with the importance of promoting the culture of the vine, that at a late session, she appropriated $40 000 for the purpose of making experiments with it. And shall we refuse, when application is made, to grant 500 acres of barren land for a similar purpose? For himself, he would be ashamed to say they had given less than the quantity asked for.

The question on the amendment was decided in the negative, and the resolution was passed and ordered to be enrolled.

The *Charcoal* of wood is of equal bulk with the wood: but it is only 1-5 or 1-6 part the weight of the wood. In a log of green oak wood, 1-6th part of the weight and no more, is combustible. In equal bulks, white pine is about half the weight of white oak.

In every situation, town or country, a dollar in charcoal, burnt in the earthen stoves now in common use, will go as far in cooking, as four dollars in wood. A pound of oak wood will evaporate 23 ounces of water, a pound of charcoal upwards of sixty ounces.

The inhabitants of Philadelphia are now upwards of 125,000; who pay annually at present 7 dollars per head for fuel. There are about 200 physicians, surgeons, and man-midwives in that city; and about 250 lawyers. In London, containing 1,200,000 inhabitants, there are 7000 patients to one physician. The physicians are 177, the apothecaries who are half physicians, amount to 2000, the surgeons to 800.

In Paris, there are 600 physicians, and 128 surgeons, for 600,000 people; being one physician for 1,333 inhabitants, and one surgeon for 6,250 inhabitants.

### *Gen. JACKSON in PENNSYLVANIA.*

On the 8th day of January, ultimo, (the anniversary of the Victory at New Orleans) the following proceedings took place in the legislature of Pennsylvania:

*In the Senate.*—The following resolution was offered by Gen. Ogle, seconded by Col. Ryon, and was adopted without a dissenting voice:

Whereas, on this day twelve years ago, ANDREW JACKSON fought and conquered the enemies of our country, thus elevating our national reputation throughout the civilized world, and holding up the stability of our republic to the admiration of freemen every where.

*Therefore Resolved*, That the Senate will now adjourn to celebrate in a becoming manner, the anniversary of the victory of New Orleans.

*In the House of Representatives*—the following was adopted:

*Resolved*, That as a token of respect to ANDREW JACKSON, the man who, with his brave companions in arms, so triumphantly overcome, on the 8th of January 1815, the united military skill and daring bravery of the victors of Napoleon, the House of Representatives will now adjourn, to join in the festivities of a day set apart, under Providence, by American valour and patriotism, as a jubilee with the people—ayes 64, noes 23.

On board the steamboat Virginia, during her passage from Norfolk to Baltimore, it was proposed that the sentiments of the passengers be taken on the next Presidential election: when G. E. Barrite, of South Carolina, was called to the Chair, and Charles Reeder, of Maryland, appointed Secretary. On counting the ballots, the result was as follows:

| *President.* | | *Vice President.* | |
|---|---|---|---|
| For Andrew Jackson | 14 | For J. C. Calhoun | 12 |
| J. Q. Adams | 7 | Henry Clay | 7 |
| De Witt Clinton | 1 | N. Macon | 1 |

*Resolved*, That the above proceedings be signed by the Chairman and Secretary.

G. E. BARRITE, *Ch'm.*
CH. REEDER, *Sec'y.*

We are informed that the voters were from eight different States, viz: 3 from New York; 3 from Pennsylvania; 3 from Maryland; 2 from Kentucky; 1 from South Carolina; 3 from Virginia; 1 from New Jersey; and 2 from North Carolina.

*U. S. Telegraph.*

### *ROSES grafted on OAKS.*

A recent French publication announces that Mr. Bomowsky grafted or budded rosa centifolia, bicolor, lutea, semperflorens, and alba altissima, on the young shoots of oaks planted in pots, and placed in a green house. Rosa semperflorens flowered the same year; the others grew, but did not flower. Only one sort died. Mr B. does not know whether they will last many years or not, but he recollects other anomalies of the same kind.

OPIUM is made near Paris of excellent quality, from the poppy grown there.

*Thistles.*—These are often troublesome; when cut down, a small pinch of common salt put on the stem, kills the stem and the root.

A new chemical substance called *Bromine*, has been discovered in the mother waters of sea salt, by M. Balart.

Auriferous Platinum has been discovered in such abundance in the Russian part of the Uralian mountains, that the price of Platinum in Petersburgh has been reduced one half.

The Bichloride of lime has been used to bleach wax. From 14 to 28 lbs. of this salt is dissolved and boiled with 100 lbs. weight of wax. At present this salt is imported from Scotland, to Waltham in Mass. at 9 cents per pound.

In a la
respecting
humous ch
ers were exam
clared that utero g
fined to a period of 270
the furthest. Twelve, a
*might* extend to 9 1-2 months,
or even eleven. The question how
*early* a child might be born, did not
arise. They all agreed that the *usual*
period was from 270 to 280 days.
The French code, and our law has
settled it at ten callendar months, when
the legitimacy is contested.

*Pride.*—If a proud man makes me keep my distance, the comfort is he keeps his own at the same time.

## THE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

*Monday, Jan.* 15.—Mr. Croom presented a resolution, instructing the Judiciary committee to inquire into the expediency of requiring the Secretary of State to issue duplicates of all warrants issued by him, from the 30th November to the day of his re-election, during the present session.

Mr. Ward presented a resolution instructing the committee on the Patrol laws to inquire into the expediency of passing a law, declaring all runaway slaves who carry arms, outlawed, and to prevent masters from running off their slaves when guilty of felony.

Mr. McKay introduced a bill to prohibit the use of spirituous liquors at company musters, which was read the first time. [Provides that no liquor shall be sold, loaned or given away, under a penalty of ——dollars, within five miles of any muster ground; if any person be found intoxicated at such place, to be fined——dollars.]

The bill to divorce Saml. J. Edney, of Buncombe, from his wife, was read the second and third time, and ordered to be engrossed.

The bill further to amend the act, making the protest of a Notary Public evidence in certain cases, was read the second time, and on motion of Mr. Sneed, referred to the Judiciary Committee.—[Provides that a protest shall be received as evidence of a demand upon the acceptor or drawee of any bill of exchange in all actions at law, against the drawer or indorser, if such demand is set forth in said protest.]

An engrossed bill was received from the House of Commons, to allow the Talesman Jurors of the County and Superior Courts of Orange, to receive pay, which was read the first time.

*Tuesday, Jan.* 16.—Mr. Pickett, from the committee on the Judiciary, to whom the subject was referred, reported a bill limiting the time in which executions shall be brought on judgments, bonds, and other sealed instruments, and equity of redemption on mortgages, which was read the first time.

Mr. Pickett, from the same committee, to whom it was referred to inquire whether it is not expedient to make the laws concerning usurious contracts more penal, reported, that the laws on that subject are sufficiently severe, and that it is inexpedient to legislate on the subject. Concurred in.

Mr. Forney, from the Committee of Propositions and Grievances, reported unfavorably to the petition of Saml. Jenkins, of Buncombe, which was concurred in.

Mr. King presented a resolution instructing the Judiciary Committee to inquire into the expediency of passing a law to authorise any two of the Judges of the Supreme Court, to try all causes coming before them in as full a manner as though all *three* were present.

The bill concerning frauds and perjuries in certain cases, was read, and on motion of Mr. Sneed, ordered to lie on the table and be printed. [Provides, that after the 1st January, 1823, no action shall be brought whereby to charge any Executor or Administerator, upon any special promise to answer damages, out of his own estate, or to charge the Defendant upon any special promise to answer for the debt, default or miscarriage of another person, unless the agreement upon which such action shall be brought, or some memoranda or note thereof, shall be in writing, and signed by the party charged therewith, or some person thereunto, by him, lawfully authorised, any law, usage, or custom to the contrary notwithstanding.]

*Wednesday, Jan.* 17.—Mr. Smith presented a bill to prevent the falling of timber in Abbott's Creek in Davidson county—which was read the first time.

Mr. Forney, from the committee of Propositions and Grievances, reported unfavorably to the petition of James Whitaker and Michael Wikle, praying for authority to erect a bridge over the Tennessee river, which was concurred in, and the bill founded on that petition was rejected.

Mr. Pickett, from the Judiciary committee, to whom the resolution was referred directing them to inquire into the expediency of requiring the Secretary of State to issue dupicates for all grants issued by him during a supposed interregnum, reported a bill to validate all grants issued from the 29th November, 1826, to the 29th December, of the same year—which was read the first time.

Mr. Stokes from the committee of Finance to whom was referred the petition of Josiah Cowles, praying that the tax on pedlars in small ware, may be lessened, made a report stating that it is inexpedient to grant the prayer of the petitioner, which was concurred in. Mr. Stokes submitted a resolution to instruct the committee of Finance to report a bill to reduce said tax, which was rejected.

*Thursday, Jan* 18.—Mr. Deberry, presented a bill praying for free ferries in Montgomery county. Mr. Ward, a bill to repeal the third section of an act passed in 1820, to extend the jurisdiction of Justices of the Peace.

Mr. Croom from the Committee on that part of the Governor's Message relating to Cherokee lands, made a report and recommended the passage of "a bill prescribing the mode of surveying and selling the lands lately acquired by treaty from the Cherokee Indians."

Mr. Pickett from the Judiciary committee, who were instructed to enquire into the expediency of passing a law, to empower the County Courts to establish Poor and Work Houses, reported that it is inexpedient to pass a general law on the subject.

A bill to prevent the falling of timber in Abbot's creek, in Davidson county—a bill to divorce Mary Fieds of Ashe, from her husband, were ordered to be engrossed.

The bill to repeal part of an act passed in 1820, directing the County Courts to pay certain fees to certain officers therein named, having been read the second time and amended, Mr. Stokes moved that it be referred to the Judiciary committee with instructions to report a general bill on the subject—which was agreed to.

The bill to prevent the migration of free persons of color into this State, for the good government of such persons resident therein and for other purposes, was read the 3d time.

Mr. Joyner remarked there were constitutional difficulties, in the way of this bill, which ought to prevent its passing. There were principles in it, independent of these difficulties, which he never could support, so long as he considered himself an accountable being.

The question, shall this bill pass its 3d reading, was determined in the affirmative, 43 to 14, and ordered to be engrossed.

The Senate took up the order of the day, and resolved itself into a committee of the whole, on the bill to alter the time of the annual meeting of the General Assembly, Mr. Seawell in the Chair. The bill proposes to alter the time back to the 3d Monday in November.

The question on the passage of the bill was decided in the affirmative.

Mr Stokes from the Committee of Finance, who were instructed to inquire into the expediency of authorizing the Revenue Officers to collect the public taxes at an earlier period of the year, reported that it is inexpedient to make any alteration. Concurred in.

*Friday, Jan.* 19.—Mr. Roberts presented a bill to limit the county court of Surry, in making extra allowance to the sheriff and other officers.

Mr. M'Kay presented a bill to require defendants before they are put upon their trial, to except to such matters in the indictment, as might after conviction be assigned as reasons in arrest of judgment, which were read the first time.

Mr. Sneed, presented a bill concerning the entry of marsh lands in this state.

A message was received from the house of commons, stating that they have passed the following engrossed bills, in which they ask the concurrence of the senate, viz: A bill to divide the militia of Burke county; a bill vesting in the county courts the power of giving permission to individuals to erect toll gates, and impose a tax on the same.

Mr. Love, moved that a message be sent to the house of commons proposing to ballot to morrow for *seven* trustees of the university of the state, and informing them that the following gentlemen are in nomination, viz: Nathaniel Macon, Samuel King, Judge Donnell, Gavin Hogg Charles Fisher, Charles A Hill, Isaac Croom. James F. Taylor, Charles Manley, Cadwallader Jones, David L. Swain, Thomas Settle, William Sneed, and Stephen Miller.

The bill to unite the offices of clerk of the superior court and clerk and master in equity, wherever any vacancy may hereafter occur in the latter office, was read the third time and ordered to be engrossed.

The bill for the relief of securities and endorsers in certain cases, which directs the sheriff in the first instance to levy on the goods and chattels of the principal before having recourse to the security, was read the second time. A short debate ensued on the bill. It resulted in its being recommitted to a select committee, to make the desired amendment in its details.

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HOUSE OF COMMONS.

*Saturday, Jan.* 13.—Mr. Swain presented a bill to prescribe the mode of legitimating bastard children and of altering their names, which passed its first reading.

Mr. Poor, a bill to divide the third Regiment of Burke Militia, which was referred to the Military Committee.

Mr. Fisher, a bill to change the form of proceedings in actions of Ejectment, which was referred to the Judiciary Committee. On motion, Mr. Giles was added to the Committee on Internal Improvement, and Mr. Morehead to the Judiciary Committee in the place of Judge Strange.

Mr Lewis of Caswell, and Messrs Alexander, Allison and White, were appointed, on the part of this House, a Committee of Enrolled Bills.

On motion of Mr. Bain, the Judiciary Committee was instructed to inqure into the expediency of amending the existing laws relative to intestate's estates, so that an equal distribution of lands shall take place between the heirs of a deceased intestate, in proportion to advances made to them in his or her life time.

On motion of Mr. Montgomery, the Military Committee was instructed to inquire into the propriety of distributing the Military Arms in possession of the State, amongst the Volunteer Corps.

The bill requiring Clerks, &c. of the several counties, to keep their offices at their court houses, passed its second reading, 61 votes to 35.

Mr. Alexander called up for consideration, the Report of the Committee of Claims, on the petition of Jesse Stancil, praying for relief. The report was unavorable; which being read, Mr. A moved a resolution that said Stancil be placed on the Pension list, and directing the Public Treasurer to pay to the petitioner $75 a year, for the remainder of his life. Mr. A. said the applicant had served two tours of duty, the one under Gen. Gates, and the other under Capt. Oliver; that he had been an industrious man while he was able to work, and never thought of applying to Government for any allowance, until he became unable, from age and infirmity, to earn his bread.

The resolution passed its first reading.

The bil to require conveyances of lands and negroes to be published, was indefinitely postponed.

The Governor informed the House by Message, that there are seven vacancies in the board of Trustees of the University.

*Monday, Jan.* 15.—Mr Spruill, from the committee of Claims, to whom was referred the bil for the relief of Samuel Jones, of Rowan, recommended that said bill be passed into a law. It accordingly passed its first reading.

Mr. Saintclair, from the committee on Agriculture, to whom was referred the petition of George Philips of Buncombe, reported it to be inexpedient to grant the prayer of the petition. The Report was concurred with.

Mr. Morehead presented a bill to advance the administration of Justice in Courts of Equity, and to establish Courts for that purpose, which passed its first reading, and was made the order of the day for to morrow.

Mr. Alford, a bill to amend an act passed in 1741, for establishing and maintaining Court Houses, &c. and prescribing rules to each county prison for debtors. [This bill proposes to extend the rules to the limits of each county.] Pssed its first reading.

The resolution in favor of Jesse Stancil of Mecklenburg, an old, infirm revolutionary militia man, proposing to allow him a pension of $75 a year, was read the 2d time: when Mr. R. H. Jones rose to oppose it. He called for the Yeas and Nays—which on being taken, there were only 17 votes in favor of the second reading of the resolution, and 89 against it.

*Tuesday, Jan.* 16.—Mr Settle, from the committee of Propositions and Grievances, to whom was referred the petition of sundry inhabitants of Wilkes county, reported that it was inexpedient to comply with the wishes of the petitioners, which was concurred with.

Mr. A. Moore from the committee on Internal Improvements to whom was referred a Resolution instructing them to enquire into the expediency of altering the laws in regard to public mills, reported it as the opinion of the committee, that it would be impolitic to carry into effect the object of the Resolution, and asked to be discharged from its further consideration.

The following bills were presented:

By Mr. Carson, a bill to appoint commissioners to lay off a road from Lincolnton to Rutherford, which passed its first reading;

By Mr. Shipp, a bill appointing commissioners to lay off a road in Lincoln county, and a bill to appoint commissioners to erect a building in the town of Lincolnton for the accommodation of Jurors, which passed their first reading.

On the 17th, the Commons, immediately after electing Gen Iredell Speaker *pro tem.* and hearing a short address from him, adjourned.

*Thursday, Jan.* 18.—Mr. Fisher presented the petition of the heirs of Joseph Cunningham of Rowan, in relation to a piece of confiscated land sold to their ancestor. Refetred to the committee of claims.

The Governor sent a communication to the Legislature, from the Executive of Georgia on the subject of the dispute which had taken place between him and the General Government in relation to the Cherokee lands; which being read was ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Bain, from the committee of divorce and alimony, made a report from Elizabeth H. Cox, of Craven, Susannah Tindall, of Haywood, John Fugate, of Wilkes, James W. Mills, of Mecklenburg, and Elizabeth Dare, of Guilford, and reported a bill for their relief, which being read was ordered to lie on the table, in order that all the cases of this kind which are before the Legislature might be considered at the same time.

Mr. Scott, from the select committee to whom was referred the memorial of A. D. Murphey, who prayed for further aid to enable him to complete the publication of his History of North Carolina, reported a bill to authorise the President and Directors of the Literary Fund to raise by way of Lottery $50,000, which passed its first reading.

Mr. Settle, from the committee of Propositions and Grievances, reported a bill to restore Amos Harmon of Wilkes to credit. Both bills passed their first reading.

Mr. Wyche offered the following resolution:

*Resolved*, That a committee of three be appointed by the Speaker for the purpose of corresponding with different capitalists, in order to know on what terms two millions of dollars in specie, can be obtained, by her creating Stock to that amount, one half reimbursable in the year 1840, and one half in 1850, and that they report to the next General Assembly.

Mr. Swain said, it would be right, before the Legislature hazarded the credit of the State by enquiring at what rate she could borrow so much money, that the House should know for what purpose it was wanted.

Mr. Wyche answered, that it was his intention, should he be a member of the next Legislature, to propose the establishment of the Bank of the State, provided he could obtain for it a specie capital; but unless he could obtain specie for this purpose, he would not attempt it.

On motion of Mr. Fisher, the resolution lies on the table till to-morrow.

On the consideration of the resolution, it was negatived by a large majority.

A message from the Senate, informed the House that they agreed to their proposition for appointing a committee to draft a Memorial to Congress, asking for an appropriation for the extinguishment of the Indian title to such lands in this State, as are yet occupied by the Indians, and appointing for this purpose, Messrs. Croom, M'Kay, King, Love and Beard. The House appointed on its part, Messrs. Toomer, Swain, White, Ship and Donoho.

Mr. R. H. Jones, from the Judiciary committee, to whom was referred a Resolution on the subject of a new revision of our Statutes, reported a bill for revising and digesting the public statute laws of this State. [The bill proposes that Wm. Gaston, Thomas Ruffin and George E. Badger, be employed for this purpose.] The bill was ordered to be printed, and to be made the order of the day for Saturday.

Mr. Jones, from the same committee, to whom was referred a bill respecting the duties of constables; the committee are of opinion, that no alteration of the law on the subject is necessary, and recommend the rejection of the bill. It was rejected accordingly.

Mr. J. made a further report on a Resolution proposing an alteration in the law, so as to oblige Constables to return their warrants in the district in which the debtor resides. This the committee is of opinion would be inexpedient, which was concurred with.

Mr. J. also reported from the same committee, a bill to compel Executors to give security, in certain cases, which passed its first reading.

Mr. Shipp, presented a bill to incorporate the Franklin Library Society of Buffalo in Lincoln county, and a bill to appoint commissioners to lay out a road from Charlotte to Morgenton. Mr. Green, a bill more effectually to secure debts due to Carpenters in certain cases; Mr. Webb a bill to extend the time for registering grants, deeds, &c.

Mr. St Clair, a bill concerning the Attorney and Solicitor General and Solicitors. [This bill provides that these officers shall be allowed a certain sum for each Court they attend, and shall receive no fees in any case.]

On motion, Mr. Toomer was added to the Judiciary Committee.

The bill for making private acts printed by the public printer, evidence in our Courts, passed its third reading.

The bill to allow Sheriffs 10 cents a mile for travelling to Raleigh to settle their accounts, was rejected.

A bill from the Senate to prevent frauds and perjuries, in certain cases, passed its first reading.

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We have received from a naval friend, (says the *New York Times*,) the following list of U. S. ships of war now building:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Alabama, | 74 | at Portsmouth |
| Virginia, | 74 | Boston |
| Vermont, | 74 | do. |
| Pensylvania, | 74 | Philadelphia |
| New-York, | 74 | Norfolk |
| Santee, | 44 | |
| Savannah, | 44 | New-York |
| Sabine, | 44 | do. |
| Raritan, | 44 | Philadelphia |
| Cumberland, | 44 | Boston |
| Columbia, | 44 | Washington |
| St. Lawrence, | 44 | Norfolk |
| Concord, | 18 | Portsmouth |
| Warren, (launched) | 18 | Boston |
| Falmouth, | 18 | do. |
| Fairfield, | 18 | New-York |
| Vandalia, | 18 | Philadelphia |
| Natchez, | 18 | Norfolk |
| St. Louis, | 18 | Washington |


# Salisbury:

FEBRUARY 6, 1827.



## REMOVAL.

☞ The Office of the *Western Carolinian* is REMOVED from the building which it formerly occupied East of the Court-House, to one on the same street South of the Court-House, immediately opposite the Bank; where those who may have business with the establishment, will please hereafter to apply. 149


In accordance with the rule we have laid down for our guidance as an impartial public journalist, we give publicity to a communication on our fourth page, on the subject of *negro emancipation*, as being the least exceptionable, on the score both of *style* and *prolixity*, of a number on the same subject, which we have received during the last six months;—and which, we will here take occasion to say to their authors, were not published for the reason that they were either too long for a weekly paper, or came too much in conflict with the settled opinions of the great mass of the community, to render their publicity expedient. If those of our citizens who appear to be so entirely devoted to the emancipation of the blacks, are really *conscientious* in the cause they have espoused, they certainly have a right to be *heard*, when they *reason* on the matter. And however we may believe their sympathies are misdirected, and their benevolence wasted as "perfume on the desert air," yet as freemen, as citizens of a Republican government, they cannot, except by oppressive exaction, be denied the right, in common with the rest of us, of controlling their own charities, and determining what *objects* are most worthy of their benevolence. But in saying thus much, we would not be understood as approving *all* the measures of the manumission societies of this state; for we believe much of their doings has a pernicious tendency. Were they strictly to confine themselves to devising ways and means to rid the country of every black rascal in it, as soon as he becomes free, we would go heart and hand with them. But unless they do thus restrict their operations, we cannot but view their proceedings with suspicion and distrust.

Geo. W. Crump, representative in Congress from the district in Virginia formerly represented by Mr. Randolph, has sent home a circular to his constituents, expressing a determination not to be a candidate at the next election; and intimating that, as Mr. Randolph has lost his election for the senate, he will again offer for the House. Should he do so, there can be no doubt but that he will be elected: he cannot be kept out of Congress.

*Kentucky.*—Our readers have been advised that a revolution in the local politics of Kentucky, was effected at the late election in that state,—giving a considerable majority in the legislature to what is called the *new court* party: the law establishing the new court of appeals, (which court had been the cause of much party strife and bitter recrimination among the politicians of that state) was consequently repealed. Judge Boyle, chief Justice of the Old Court, was appointed U. S. district Judge; and the legislature have elected Geo. M. Bibb, Esq. a *new court* man, chief justice in his stead. A letter from Kentucky, to the editor of the Washington Telegraph, accounts for this apparent inconsistency in the legislature, by affirming that the subject of the Presidency influenced them in their choice.—Bibb and his friends being supporters of Jackson, and the others friendly to the administration. From hence, and other indications, the writer concludes that "Kentucky will go triumphantly for Jackson," at the next election.

Capt. Bache, and Lieuts. Boyce and Wragg, of the U. S. corps of engineers, have arrived at Wilmington, in this state, for the purpose of surveying the Cape Fear river from that town to its mouth. And we notice, in the last Wilmington paper, an advertisement of Capt. Bache, for boats and men to work on the river. As the U. S. government has now taken in hand the improvement of the navigation of the Cape Fear, we may confidently expect that something more beneficial to the state will be effected, than there has hitherto been, either by our quondam "chief civil engineer," or the "Board," on whom the mantle of his *professional talents* seems to have fallen!

The committee on divorce and alimony, in the house of commons of this state, to whom had been referred the petition of a free negro of Hertford county, praying to be *divorced* from his wife, reported on the subject, on the 22d ult. *that he have leave to withdraw his petition!* Why had he ever *leave* to present it?

Thomas H. Benton has been re-elected U. S. senator from Missouri, for the term of six years from the 4th of March next: Col. Benton received 40 votes; 13 scattering.

The corporation of Washington city has appropriated $1000 for the relief of the sufferers by the fire in Alexandria. And the proceeds of the performance at the circus in that city, on the 23d ultimo, were given to the above purpose. A law has been passed by congress appropriating $20,000, to be applied to the same benevolent purpose; the money was immediately drawn from the treasury, and deposited with the Mayor of Alexandria, for distribution among the sufferers.

Information from Raleigh leaves it doubtful whether the legislature will adjourn before about the middle of this month. So great is the mass of business before the Commons, that they will not be able to make any kind of a disposition of it much before that time.

*Mr. Stanly.*—At our last dates from Raleigh, this distinguished citizen had not recovered from the paralysis with which he was attacked on the 16th ult. while in discharge of his official duties, as Speaker of the House of Commons; nor is there a probability of his ever entirely recovering. The whole of his left side was so entirely paralysed, as to render his limbs on that side totally useless; he was likewise deprived of his speech, and his vision was much injured; his speech and sight, however, are partially restored. His life, it is thought, *may* be spared; but his usefulness as a public man, must be forever lost to his fellow-citizens; who will deplore the calamity, as one which will deprive them and the state of their most estimable statesman, whose fascinating colloquial powers, elegant wit, dignity and urbanity of manners, was the pride and boast of every citizen of North-Carolina. How awful are the visitations of Heaven, when they so suddenly annihilate the faculties of *such* a man! at a moment, too, when the power and charms of his unrivalled eloquence were enchaining the attention, and throwing an enchantment around the senses, of a large assembly of the collected wisdom of the state. How humbling it is to the lofty spirit of man; and how solemn an admonition, for all to chasten their ambition;—as, for wise purposes, it is denied to man to foreknow when, where, or on whom, the afflictive dispensations of Providence will fall.

*Melancholy.*—On Friday morning last, Mr. *Burrage Davenport*, who resided in this county, about 12 miles west of this town, committed the desperate act of self-destruction, by shooting himself with his own rifle. He was an unmarried man, between 30 and 40 years of age; and had sustained an irreproachable character for uprightness and fair-dealing, and was in easy circumstances. It is difficult to account for his rash determination to destroy his life, unless it be attributed to a settled melancholy, which is supposed to have for some time preyed upon his mind.

### SAMUEL JONES.

In the Senate, on the 25th ult. the bill for the relief of Samuel Jones, late sheriff, (enabling him to collect arrearages of taxes,) was read the second and third times, and ordered to be enrolled; so it may be considered as having passed.

Some opposition was made to the passage of the bill, by Mr. Speight of Craven, on the ground of its unconstitutionality. He contended that it conflicted with the 12th section of the Bill of Rights.

He was replied to by Mr. Beard of Rowan, who stated the application would never have been made to the generosity of the Legislature, but from a calamitous event which during the last summer had befallen Mr. Jones. He alluded to the destructive hurricane which passed through a part of Rowan, and entirely demolished all his houses, and killed several of his negroes.

### *POLITICAL COLLEGE.*

On Monday, the 22d ult. Mr. Potter, member from Halifax, presentd a bill in the House of Commons of this state, to establish what he styles a *Political College*: it contains 26 sections. It gives power to the Legislature to appoint a Rector and six Visiters, and directs an appropriation of $20,000 for the purchase of a farm and buildings for the reception of the apprentices. A President and four Professors are to be appointed, and from each county is to be sent, at least, one apprentice, and over that number, in proportion to the taxes paid—with many other details. Mr. Potter made an opening speech of one hour and a half in length. "I did not hear him (says the correspondent of the Fayetteville Journal,) but I understood that he dealt much in personalities, and made an attack on three of our members of Congress, and on a distinguished member of the Senate of North Carolina.

Mr. Morehead's bill to establish courts of Chancery in each Judicial circuit to be held by a Judge of supreme court, has been indefinitely postponed. On the discussion of it, it is said that A. Moore, Esq. in a speech of one hour and a half, displayed uncommon charms of eloquence and fancy.

In the house of commons, on the 24th ult. a little sparring took place between Messrs. Swain, Fisher, and Potter. The house had gone into committee of the whole on the bill for making a digest of our Statutes, &c.

*Mr. Swain* spoke at considerable length in support of the measure, and *Mr Fisher* against it. In the course of *Mr. Swain's* remarks, he said, in reply to some objections which had been made to the expense which would be incurred by passing the bill, "poor degraded North-Carolina, is she not able to *bear the expense* of a more perfect digest of her laws than she has at present" On which *Mr. Fisher* remarked, that it had become fashionable of late to speak of North-Carolina as a degraded State, and as unequal in every respect to her sister States. He did not like to hear his native State thus represented; he was proud of being a citizen of North Carolina, and considered her as respectable as any of her sisters, and said it was "an ill bird that bewrays its own nest."

This remark called up Mr. Potter, who said, that he considered North-Carolina a degraded State, and so far from being proud of being one of her citizens, he was ashamed of it; and proceeded to make other severe remarks, which Mr. Fisher considered as reflecting on him, and called Mr. P. to order, and demanded whether the Gentleman from Halifax meant to apply what he had said to him. Mr. P. replied he meant them to apply to those whom they fitted. Other words passed, when *Mr. A. Moore* called both gentlemen to order. The committee rose, and the bill was ordered to lie on the table.

### *LEONARD MARTIN,*

Late Solicitor of the Edenton circuit, and a member of the house of commons from Hertford county, died in Raleigh, on Thursday, the 25th ult. The Register of the 30th, says:

On Wednesday, Mr. Martin was in his seat in the House of Commons, apparently in his usual health, and spent the evening with some of his friends. Next morning, he complained of being unwell, and about 4 o'clock in the afternoon he was a *corpse!* He went off, we believe, in a fit of apoplexy.

His remains were interred on Friday evening, with all the funeral honors which are paid to Members of Legislative Bodies who die while attending their public duty. To which were added the ceremonies of Freemasonry, the deceased being a member of that fraternity.

George E. Badger and Thomas P. Devereux, Esqs have been appointed joint Reporters to the Supreme Court, in place of F. L. Hawks, Esq. resigned.

In the Senate of this state, on the 22d, permission was granted to A. D. Murphey, Esq. to have the use of the State Library in preparing his History of the State. The petition of John MacRae, Esq. for a loan to enable him to finish his Map of the State, was referred to a select committee. The bills authorizing the laying off of Roads from Salisbury to Lincolnton, and from thence to Rutherfordton, and the bill to repeal part of the 3d section of the act of 1820, extending the jurisdiction of Justices of the Peace, passed their 3d readings.

House of Commons. Saturday, the 20th, The bill from the Senate, concerning free persons of color, passed its 1st reading; also, the bill to validate grants issued by the Secretary of State during the supposed interregnum.

The Fayetteville Observer, of the 24th, says: A letter to the Editor, written yesterday, says, "that on presenting the bill for the establishment of a Political College, Mr. Potter of Halifax, delivered a speech in its support, said to be the boldest ever heard in the House. He openly attacked the characters of many of our men in power, (in this state,) some of whom he represented as base, corrupt, selling and being sold, &c. It will make a great noise, and, I fear, lead to unpleasant consequences."

The Governor of Kentucky returned to the Senate of that State, on the 27th ult. the "Bill to remove the unconstitutional obstacles which have been thrown in the way of the Court of Appeals, with his objections to its becoming a law. The objections cover twelve sheets of letter paper, closely written. On the same day, the question "shall the Bill pass," the Governor's objections notwithstanding, was decided in the affirmative—Ayes, 22—Noes, 12. It has since passed the House, and has now become a law.

Wm. B. Lockhart, Meshack Franklin, Gideon Alston, George W. Jeffreys, John M'Dowell, Wm. Blackledge and John Owen, Esqs. have been elected Counsellors of State; and Nathaniel Macon, Charles Manly, James F. Taylor, Wm. A. Blount, John R. Donnel, Thomas Settle and Isaac Croom, Esqs. Trustees of our State University.

*Greeks.*—The House of Representatives in Congress have refused to consider the resolution offered by Mr. Livingston, of Louisiana, to appropriate $50,000 to aid the Greeks in procuring the necessaries of life.

*British Colonial Trade.*—The Correspondent of the Evening Post, on the 10th, writes that "it is understood our intercourse with the British Colonies will not be interdicted before the 30th September, and that measures will be proposed by legislation, which may in the mean time be accepted by Great Britain, in which case the interdiction will not take effect. It is presumed that the committee will report in a few days. If those who preferred diplomacy had any belligerent notions on this question, they have been surrendered to the more sober suggestions of policy and judgment."

### The Markets.

*Fayetteville Jan.* 24.—Apple brandy, 45 to 50; Peach do. 60 to 75; Bacon, 7 to 8; Bagging, 20 to 25; Coffee 16 to 20; COTTON, 8 50 to 9; Corn, 65 to 70; flour, 6 to 6 50; Iron, 5 50 to 6 50; Molasses 35 to 37; Sugar, 9 to 12; Salt, 85 to 90; Whiskey, 45 to 50. *Observer.*

*Cotton.*—Several large lots have sold this morning at $9 12½. Some very superior has been sold at 9 30; and some inferior at $8 80. The fair quotation is $9 to 9 25. *Journal.*

*Camden, Jan.* 20.—Cotton, 8 to 9 25; corn, 62½ to 75; whiskey, 60; salt, 80 to 87½; flour, 7 to 7 50; wheat, $1 25 to 1 50.

*Charleston, Jan.* 22.—Cotton, upland, 9 to 10; whiskey, 39 to 41; apple brandy, 34 to 35; beeswax, 27 to 28; bacon, 7 to 8; bagging, 22 to 24; salt, Liverpool in bulk 45 to 47, Turks Island 63; sugar, brown, 7½ to 10½; Coffee, 13 to 16½; molasses, 29 to 34; black pepper, 16; corn, 62 to 65; flour 6 to 6½.

*Cottons.*—The news from England has quickened the demand for Uplands, and sales have been effected at an advance of one-fourth to one half a cent on previous rates. We now extend the general range from 9 to 10 cents—some fancy brands and prime selections reach 10½ and even 11 cents. The stock has been considerably increased by arrivals during the week, and the rise in the rivers will facilitate its transportation. *Courier.*

## Married,

In this county, on the 4th ult. by H. C. Kern, Esq. Mr. William Smith, Jr. to Miss Nancy Smith.

In Lincolnton, on the 25th ult. by C. E. Reinhardt, Esq. Mr. James M'Kissick to Miss Eliza Huggin.

In Burke county, on the 11th ult. by Wm Nesbitt, Esq. Mr. Jesse Pool to Miss Elizabeth Austin, daughter of Nathan Austin, Esq Also, on the same day, by D. Whittenburg, Esq. Mr. Daniel Keller to Miss Hannah Payne. Also, on the 11th by the same, Mr. Jacob White to Miss Polly Dockery: all of Burke county.

In Guilford county, on the 9th inst. the Rev. Jacob Schearer, of Guilford, to Mrs. Elizabeth Spoon, of Orange county.

## DIED,

In this town, on Saturday morning last, the 3d inst. after a protracted and most afflictive illness, Mr. LEONARD A. HENDERSON, son of the late Archibald Henderson, Esq. in the 19th year of his age. This is a most heavy affliction to the family and friends of the deceased, who were all much attached to him, and had anticipated for him the distinction and honor which an excellent understanding and amiable qualities always insure. The composure with which he bore a most dreadful sickness for several months, and the firmness with which he seemed to contemplate its fatal but inevitable result, struck all around him with admiration.

[COMMUNICATED.

In this county, on the 2d ult. Mrs. Hannah Kincaid, relict of the late James Kincaid, in the 86th year of her age.

At Mocksville, on the 29th ult. Mr. Edward Fitz Randolph, of the firm of Young and Randolph, merchants, in the 37th year of his age. It is with no ordinary feelings of sorrow that I announce to you the death of this young man; and while I yield to his memory this feeling but heart-felt tribute, none can doubt its sincerity. The deceased was far from his native country, without having left powerful or wealthy relatives, to be flattered by unmerited praise. He lived 6 or 7 years in this town; and I know that every young man who had the pleasure of his acquaintance, will join me in testifying to the excellence of his heart and the integrity of his character. Plain and downright honesty, openness and candor, simplicity of purpose and kindness in manner, were eminently characteristic of

*"One who in life, where'er he moved,*
*"Drew after him the hearts of many."*

Without high pretensions to science or literature, the deceased was a man of good capacity and a sound judgment. Habits of close observation, with the assistance of an uncommonly retentive memory, had supplied his mind with a store of practical knowledge and anecdote, that rendered him an instructive and amusing companion. Mr. Randolph was born in Nova Scotia, but spent the early part of his life in the city of New-York, where several of his relations now reside. He came to this town about the age of 23, and carried on the business of merchandizing, in the firm of Randolph & Young, for six or seven years; and during that period, I can safely say I never heard the voice of detraction pronounce his name. Virtues like his, in a loftier sphere, would have been honored by the enduring memorials of letters and the arts; but in the humble subject of this notice, they descend to the tomb, hallowed only by the tear of sympathy Of one who was so unostentatious in his life, it would be wrong to obtrude our remarks further on the public. *Adieu*, then, to the best and gentlest of men; and while we indulge the fond hope that those qualities which secured the esteem and affection of all below, may aspire beyond letters and the arts to that bright reversion in the skies still will his friends remember him, as the *best and gentlest of men.* ONE WHO KNEW HIM.


## House of Entertainment.

REMOVAL

THOMAS HOLMES respectfully acquaints his friends, and the public at large, that he has removed from the building he lately occupied, back to the one on the opposite side of the street, in which he formerly kept a *House of Entertainment*, but which has for a number of years been occupied by the Printing Office; where he is prepared to accommodate

TRAVELLERS *and* BOARDERS;

and hopes he will be able to give the same satisfaction he has done for twenty years past. Travellers are particularly invited to call at his House; "where the weary are at rest, and the wicked cease from troubling."

*Salisbury, N. C. Jan'y.* 30, 1827. 43

## *NEW GOODS.*

THE subscriber informs his friends and the public generally, that he has received a large and general assortment of

***Dry Goods and Groceries,***

Which he will sell at reduced prices for Cash or country produce, and will advance Cash on Cotton to be shipped to Charleston. There is now on the Pe Dee River, Boats well calculated to run at any season, and no doubt but produce can be forwarded at any time without delay, and Goods ordered on through this place, can be brought up without difficulty, and forwarded to the owners—should any one be disposed to ship goods to me in this place, I will expect funds to be placed in my hands to pay the freights, &c.

WILLIAM J. WILSON.

*Cheraw, Jan.* 24, 1827. 2t49.

## Books Loaned Out.

PERSONS who have books in their possession, belonging to the Rev. Mr. Freeman, are requested to leave them with the Editor of this paper, in order that they may be forwarded to the owner as soon as possible. Among those missing, is the Life of Calvin, and many others.

*Jan'y.* 22, 1827. t48

## Tailoring Business.

SILAS TEMPLETON, grateful for the liberal patronage he has received from a generous public, respectfully informs them, that, bating all contingencies, he has permanently located his business in the shop recently occupied by Revell and Templeton, on Main street, in the town of Salisbury. He has just received the latest *FASHIONS* from Philadelphia, and will continue regularly to receive them at stated periods; which will enable him to accommodate gentlemen with dress *Coats, Pantaloons, Vests, &c.* made after the newest and most approved styles in vogue at the north, and on more reasonable terms than such clothes have heretofore been made in Salisbury. He will *warrant* his work to be substantially and elegantly made; and, what is equally important with most persons, *it shall fit well before he will require pay.* Country cloth will be made up on the very lowest terms that any regular tailor can make a saving business in doing it for. The greatest possible pains will be taken that *no one* shall be disappointed in the work they wish to get done at his shop, either as to the fitness of their garments, durability of workmanship, or *promptness* of execution. All those, then, wishing any description of *Tailoring* done, may reasonably be asked to

*Come and try me; in fitting you, I'll not lack*
*A hair:—if I do, I'll take the garment back.*

Salisbury, Feb 5, 1827. 48

N. B. One or two Boys, from 12 to 15 years of age, who can come well recommended, will be taken as apprentices to the above business.

SILAS TEMPLETON.

## Notice.

WHEREAS, by a deed of trust to me executed by A. D. Kerr, of the county of Iredell, to secure James H. Houston, decd. and George L. Davidson, I will, on Friday, the 2d day of March, at the present residence of the said Kerr, on the great road between Mrs. Torrences' and Beatties Ford, proceed to sell the following property, viz:

Three or four tracts of *LAND*, of as good a quality as any in this section of country.

Also, fifteen likely young *NEGROES*, fit for business.

Terms will be made known on the day of sale. Attendance will be given, by

WILLIAM L. DAVIDSON, *Trustee.*

*Jan'y.* 2d, 1827. 3t50

## The celebrated American Jack Don Pizarro,

THE property of Maj. Junius Sneed, will stand at the subscriber's stable, in Iredell county, 4 miles north of Centre Meeting House, 8 miles from Beattie's Ford, and 14 miles from Statesville, on the Wilkesboro' and Charlotte road, the ensuing season, commencing the 1st of March. Any one in this section of country, wishing to raise Mules from the best Jack in the state, will now have an opportunity of doing so, by putting their mares to Don Pizarro, as he is confessedly the best animal of the kind in North Carolina. Handbills will soon be issued, stating terms, &c. JOSEPH BYERS, Jr.

*Feb.* 23, 1827. 48

## Land for Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale a small tract of land in the neighborhood of Mocksville, in the Fork of the Yadkin, containing upwards of two hundred acres. The soil is of a good quality; and on which is a good piece of unimproved meadow ground conveniently watered. Also good prings of water, and in a healthy situation. As Mocksville is becoming a place of importance, it might be an advantageous situation for an industrious farmer. A further description is thought unnecessary, as it is presumed any person wishing to purchase will view the land.

For terms apply to the subscriber, two miles from Henry Fraley's, south Yadkin, Rowan county. ISAAC LINSTER.

*Jan'y.* 29, 1827. 5t52

## STEAM-BOAT NORTH CAROLINA.

THIS boat has been purchased to ply between Cheraw and Georgetown; the boat is in complete order, having lately undergone a thorough repair—she is well calculated for the navigation of the river, as she only draws about three and a half feet water, with a cargo equal to four hundred bales of Cotton; the agents at Cheraw pledge themselves, that every attention shall be paid to shipments by this boat, and that all cottons intended to be shipped by her, shall be taken in charge and securely placed under good sheds or warehouses, free of storage; and for all goods received, and put in store, a moderate storage will be charged; from the certainty of this boat being able to run at all times and seasons, country merchants will find it to their interest to order their shipments and consignments through this place. Mr. Henry W. Conner, of Charleston, will be the agent of the boat at that place, and will take charge of any and all consignments to go by this boat, (as it is probable she will sometimes go direct to Charleston.) Mr. Francis King, an experienced and well qualified agent at Georgetown, will attend to all consignments, both from Cheraw and Charleston, and forward them to either place without delay. Our charges will be customary and reasonable, and we hope to merit public patronage. The agents have large and commodious warehouses, and will secure every and any goods or cottons, forward the former and ship the latter, with every possible despatch. Money or goods advanced on cottons wished to be shipped. J. & J. H. TOWNES.

*Cheraw, Jan.* 24, 1827. 4t51.

## LEATHER.

THE subscriber has on hand, at his Tan Yard near Salisbury, about 500 sides of heavy Philadelphia and other Tann'd

***SOLE LEATHER.***

Also, a large quantity of
Skirting, Hog-Skins
Calf-skins, Sheep-skins and
Upper Leather;

worthy the attention of persons at a distance, who work in that article; which he will dispose of on good terms, for cash. 26t70

*Nov.* 28, 1826. WM. CHAMBERS.

THE subscriber having relinquished business in the town of Salisbury, wishes to close his accounts as soon as possible; and, therefore, requests all persons indebted, to make payment without delay, to Messrs. Huntington and Wynne, who are fully authorized to receipt for the same; with whom the Watches, Jewelry, &c. left with the subscriber for repair, are deposited, and can be had by calling on them and paying charges. J. Y. SAVAGE.

*January 1st,* 1827. 5t49

## David D. Weaver,

**BARBER *and* HAIR DRESSER,**

INFORMS the citizens of Salisbury that he has taken a pleasant and commodious shop on the main street, opposite W. H. Slaughter's Tavern, where he may be found at all times and will pay strict attention to his business. He flatters himself that he will be able, as he always has been, to give entire satisfaction to all who may employ him.

N. B. Gentlemen shaved by the year, month, or single time.

*With razors sharp and brushes used so handy,*
*He'll make your face as smooth as that of any dandy.*

February 3, 1827. 47.

## *COTTON*

WILL be received on STORAGE at the Store-Houses adjoining the Wagon-Yard, Fayetteville; at which place, safe and comfortable accommodations are provided for Wagoners and their Horses.

Persons storing with the subscriber, if they desire it, shall be advised weekly of the state of the market; and may depend upon the earliest information of any material alteration in prices.

JOHN MAC RAE.

*January 4th,* 1827. 3t51

## Valuable Books at Auction.

ON Tuesday evening, the 20th day of February next, (being the week of Rowan county Court) at the store of Ezra Allemong, there will be sold, without reserve, the following *Books*, to wit:

History of the French Revolution, Buchan's Domestic Medicine, Raynals History of the East and West Indies, 6 vol. Haywood's Justice, Haywood's Manual, Blairs Lectures, Rollins Ancient History, Pitts' Virgil, 4 vol. Friars Gerand, 2 vol. 1 Philosophical Grammar, Watts' Logic, Francis's Horace, 4 vol. Pope's Homer, 9 vol. Homer's Dramatic Works, 1 vol. Boston's fourfold State, Bryden's Tour, British Housewife, Spectator, Klopstock's Messiah, Gordan's American Wars, Edwards on Free Will, Barclay's Apology, Burns Justice of the Peace and Parish Officer, Crown Circuit Companion, Fordyce on Education, Green's Bankrupt Law, Hunter's Poems, Johnson's Dictionary, Haxham on Fevers, Carter's Reports, Maitland's History of Scotland, Rappan's History, 4 vol. Burr's Trial, 1 vol. Evergreen's Crown Law, Curry on Yellow Fever, Surgical operations, Description West Indies, Evans' Sermons, Pope's Literary Correspondence, Marshal's Life of Washington.

With a considerable number of other rare and scarce Books, being odd volumes, and Greek and Latin school books; belonging to the estate of Maxwell Chambers, sen. dec'd.

Sale to commence at early candle light. If not all sold on that evening, the sale will be continued from day to day until all is sold.

Credit of six months, will be given; note and approved security will be required.

THOMAS CHAMBERS.

*Salisbury, N. C. Jan.* 26, 1827. 4t50

## J. & P. REICH,

***Copper Smiths and Tin Plate***

*WORKERS,*

RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the public, that they continue on the above business, in its various branches (as their late Father has done) and will supply their customers with

**Stills and Worms,**

Dyers, Hatters, Wash, and Tea Kettles, &c. *with that promptness and durability*, which the manufacture of this house has generally proved, and at the most reasonable prices. Repairing, likewise done at any time, with punctuality, in their line. All kinds of *Tin-Ware* made, and sold by wholesale and retail, of best workmanship, for traders and domestic use.

*Salem, N. C. Jan.* 15, 1827. 3t49

## Drugs, Medicines, Paints,

*Oils, Window-Glass and Dye-Stuffs.*

HAVILAND and ASHFIELD, offer at 304 King street, Charleston, S. C. an extensive assortment of genuine

*Drugs, Medicines, & Perfumery.*

*Also*, 120 kegs White Lead, warranted pure
430 do. do. good
18 Verdigris, pure
96 Yellow Ochre
20 bbls. Whiting, English
26 Linseed Oil, Philadelphia
6 hhds. Lamp Black
210 boxes Spanish Brown
72 Venetian Red
1200 lbs. Putty, in bladders
8 do. Spts. Turpentine
475 boxes Window-Glass of all sizes, from 8 by 10 to 22 by 28

Log-wood, in sticks and chipped; Cam-wood; Nicaragua, Fustic, Red-wood, Indigo, Spanish and Carolina; Aqua Fortis, Shell Lack, Alcohol, and every article for Dyer's or Hatter's use.

H. & A. can inform Merchants, Manufacturers and other dealers, that they are daily receiving additions to their stock from their House in New-York; and fancy that inducements are offered for purchasers to call as above.

*Charleston, Dec.* 20, 1826. 3mt58

## *EDUCATION.*

THE subscriber has just opened a SCHOOL in the town of Salisbury; in which will be taught *Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, English Grammar, Geography*, the *Latin* and *Greek Languages*, and all the other branches usually taught in the different Academies in the country. Boys can be prepared here for College. Due pains will be taken to cultivate such feelings, and to form such habits, as are favourable to virtue and religion.

After having been for some time engaged as an assistant, in one of the first Academies in the state, and since engaged as principal in different schools, the subscriber flatters himself that he will be able to give satisfaction to those who may place their children under his instruction. Prices for tuition will no doubt be satisfactory. Boarding can be obtained in the place, upon reasonable terms. JESSE RANKIN.

*Salisbury, Jan.* 23, 1827. 5t51

## TICKETS,

IN the North-Carolina Lottery, for the benefit of Oxford Academy, 3d Class, to be drawn in Raleigh on the 21st of February next, and finished in one day, Yates & M'Intyre managers, for sale, on application at the office of the Western Carolinian; price $6, shares in proportion.

Also, tickets in all the respectable Northern lotteries, can be procured through the agency of the editor of this paper, free of any charge for postage.

*For want of room, we are obliged to defer till our next, the publication of the scheme of this lottery.* January 22, 1827.

## ORIGINAL POETRY.

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

*Battle of the Cowpens. 17th January, 1781.*

"They said it was murder to AIM with a *Gun*;
But rush'd with the *Bayonet* on us, who had none."
*Song by one of the combatants.*

*Morgan.* "Of Freedom ye lovers,
Stand firm to your arms;
Fierce Tarlton's tigers
Come on us in swarms.
With *aim* true and deadly,
Your volleys will make
Of them a dire medley.—
Their squadrons will brake.
"Look your foe in the face,—
Retreat you have none
From death or disgrace,
But to victory's throne.
On our standard on high,
Lo! fair freedom hovers;
To conquer or die,
Behooves all her lovers.

BATTLE

The foemen close,—The leaden hail
Checks their advance,—the bravest quail;
The keenest *steel* e'er trooper drew,
Contends in vain with *rifle* true;
In panic and disorder wild,
Before our fire their ranks recoil'd.
Of triumph confident, they came!—
Left *Morgan* an immortal name.

## COMMUNICATION

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

*To the Editor:* Sir, I am not much in the habit of teazing your press with unwelcome subjects; nor would I, on any account, attempt to excite an unnecessary or pernicious discussion, in the columns of a paper so chaste in politics and so respectable as those of the Carolinian. I am well aware that you are at this time thronged with important matter, from Congress and the State Legislature; but the humane efforts of many of our fellow-citizens have lately been ungenerously and unjustly assailed. May I not, therefore, be permitted to speak this once, on so peculiarly important an occasion?

The unfair attack complained of, is a paragraph recently written by H. G. Burton, of Raleigh, now governor of the state. As the piece alluded to is by no means an official document, but a mere publication from a private citizen, (for Mr. Burton was undoubtedly out of office at the time of writing it) I shall take the liberty, if I can be indulged, to speak of it in my own way, without regard to those feelings of courtesy, which, when we would encounter the official acts of men in power, we sometimes indulge too far. But, Mr. Editor, I never write scurrility. Far be it from me, to chastise with low and personal abuse. This is the privilege only of the vulgar. But it is to be hoped that you will permit me to take a rational view of the subject, as noticed by Mr. B.; for I know it is a subject which does, or ought to, interest your readers more than any other.

Should the sentiment of my communication militate against your own private opinion, I hope you will not suppress it on that account; for I will cheerfully submit to any Editorial strictures that you may think proper to lay on it, or its author.

*Readers of the Carolinian:* Permit me to invite your attention to a late publication, called by some the Governor's Message, but which, in reality, is nothing more than a mere self-imposed communication, written in an official style, by a private, yet respectable gentleman, to the Legislature. H. G. Burton was elected to the chief magistracy of this State on the 7th day of December, 1825; he dates his Message on the 26th of December, 1826; of course, he had been out of office eighteen days. I believe it is, and always has been, a universal rule, in the science of Jurisprudence, that all positive laws, or such as create new and adventitious distinctions in the relationship of men, must invariably be construed strictly, not *liberally*.—Thence no officer of any description is at liberty, strictly speaking, to exercise one particle of power except it is explicitly pointed out in the express letter that confers his authority, and defines his duty. I mention this, not to depreciate the intrinsic merit of the piece alluded to, but to show that it stands only on the ground of actual merit, and that the imposing dress (or official tone) which it assumes, cannot justly shield it from the scrutiny of an inquiring people. If it be fair (and you certainly admit that it is) to place the communication in question on a level with other news-paper essays, we will venture a brief review of Mr. B's remarks on the communication from Vermont.

Vermont says, in substance, to North-Carolina: Slavery is an evil to be deprecated by a free and enlightened people; and we will concur in any measures which may be adopted by the general government for its abolition in the United States, that may be consistent with the rights of the people and the general harmony; we ask your concurrence. Why is it inferred from this, that "Vermont has fallen into the common error of believing she better understands, and to greater advantage could manage, our affairs, than she displays in her own?" Is it supposed that Vermont is so extremely defective in her management? If matters go on worse there than here, it is bad enough, in all conscience. But before we believe it, let us draw a rational inference from the comparative prosperity of the two states. Our interest and our duty are so closely blended together, that prosperity, both in public and private life, generally attends good management. It ought to have been recollected, if it had been known, that Vermont has doubled her population since the year 1800. Why has not North-Carolina done this? Her soil and climate must be vastly superior. The reason is obvious: North-Carolina *is sickening to death with slavery!* And what is worse, too many public men labor to conceal the real state of things from the body of the people. But the truth must be told; and the sooner the better. Too many of us have "fallen into the common error" of rejecting good and wholesome advice, merely because it does not flatter our vanity. Fellow-Citizens, how long shall we continue to fill the public offices of the state with men who show their aversion to freedom and equal rights, by railing at the Free States for communicating that advice which results from successful experiment, and persuading us to respect the personal rights of those whom we now oppress. For my own part, I care not whether this manly admonition comes from Vermont, Ohio, or any where else. It is high time that we were Republicans in principle and practice, as well as in *name*.

What are those "frequent and misguided proceedings of individuals, societies and states," which demand such "a sleepless vigilance." We are not very explicitly told; but we are willing to understand the admonition as intended to restrain the benevolent efforts of the advocates of African Emancipation, both in their individual and their collective capacity. And what are they doing that "threatens our existence?" They are pursuing that lurking monster, slavery; prying into his hidden retreats, occasionally dragging him out to public view, and, now and then, exposing him, naked and deformed, to the merciless rays of a *Republican* Sun. The plan of proceedure with us, is to expose the evil, as it really exists; to warn our fellow-citizens of its impolicy and danger; to point out a just, a rational, a safe scheme of Emancipation. These are the "inflammatory doctrines" to be suppressed. These are the "unauthorized, unjustifiable interferences" which an "unauthorized" magistrate would counteract or prohibit, by additional severity in the slave-laws. To think that the progress of Emancipation principles can now be arrested by the weak threats of pretended power, must proceed from short-sighted, erroneous calculations. We know it is our privilege to pursue this manly, though supplicatory course, we have prescribed to ourselves: and which, while we feel the responsibility of men, of Republicans, of Christians, let no man presume to deny, or even question our authority. MANLIUS.

### SINGULAR EPITAPH.

A friend has handed us the following epitaph, which he copied a few years since from a tomb stone in Dunkeled, Scotland. The date of the inscription had been broken off. The name was Margery Scott, who, it appears, died at the very advanced age of *one hundred and twenty-five*. LONDON PAPER.

Stop passenger, until my life you've read—
The living may get knowledge by the dead.
Five times five years I led a virgin's life;
Ten times five years I was a married wife;
Ten times five years I was a widow chaste;
Now tired of this mortal life I rest.
I from my cradle to my grave have seen
Eight mighty Kings in Scotland and a Queen.
Four times five years the Commonwealth I saw;
Ten times the subjects rose against the Law;
Thrice did I see old Prelacy pull'd down,
And twice our Cloak* was humbled by the Gown.
An end of Stuarts' race I saw no more,
Yet saw my country sold for English ore.
Such desolation in our land has been,—
I have an end of all perfection seen.

* The mark of Presbyterians, in distinction from churchmen.

### *LOVE AT FIRST SIGHT.*

If there be such a thing on earth as love at first sight, it is the love of a bank note, whether white, spotless, and unprofaned by indorsement, crisp, pure, and immaculate in silver papery intact innocence, as it comes like a snow-drop from the parent bank; or dirty, blurred, and blotted, scribbled, sleazy, greasy, thickened, frowsy, and thumbed, as it comes torn from the fond and reluctant hands of doating men. These are the friends it always glads us to meet; these are the friends it always grieves us to part with.

*Females of Guayaquil, in South America.*
From Captain Hall's Journal.

We were somewhat surprised, on entering the first house [in Guyaquill, South-America] to observe the ladies in immense hammocks, made of a net work of strong grass dyed of various colors, suspended from the roof, which was twenty feet high.

Some of them were sitting, others reclining in their hammocks, with their feet, or at least one foot, hanging out, and so nearly touching the floor, that when they pleased they could reach it with the toe, and by a gentle push, give motion to the hammock. This family consisted of no less than three generations; the grandmother lying at full legth in a hammock suspended across one corner of the room, the mother seated in another, swinging from side to side, and three young ladies, her daughters, lounging in one hammock attached to hooks along the length of the room. The whole party were swinging away at such a furious rate, that at first we were confounded and made giddy by the variety of motions in different directions. We succeeded, however, in making good our passage to a sofa at the further end of the room, though not without apprehension of being knocked over by the way. The ladies seeing us embarrassed, ceased their vibration until the introductions had taken place; and then, touching the floor with their feet, swung off again, without any interruption to the conversation.

We had frequently heard before of the fair complexion of the Guayaquileans, but had fancied it was merely comparative. To our surprise, therefore we found the ladies quite as fair and clear in complexion as any *European*; unlike the Spaniards, also, their eyes were blue, and their hair of a light color.

The whole party maintained the character for preeminence in beauty for which Guayaquil is celebrated. Even the venerable grandmother preserved her looks in a degree rarely to be met with between the tropicks.

### *EPITAPH.*

Inscribed upon the tombstone of Zantippe Thomas, wife of Andrew Thomas, who scolded herself to death.

Here lies the wife of neighbor Thomas,
Whom death in mercy carried from us;
For, when alive, she was so old,
So ugly, shittish, such a scold,
That round about her for a mile,
All things were in a constant broil;
I've known her storm at such a rate
That even the chimney back would sweat;
Trammels through fear forget to hold,
And red hot coals of fire grew cold.
Her husband never dropp'd a tear
'Till he had placed her body here;
And then he blubbered like a lout,
For fear she'd scratch a passage out.

*Horses*—Horses, whose labor is severe, are often injured by being stinted in water, particularly when they are allowed a large quantity of food. It is a common practice with wagoners, when their horses, come in from a long fatiguing journey, their strengh almost exhausted by long continued exertion and sweating, to offer them immediately an unlimited quantity of food, and very little, and most commonly not a drop, of water. Under such circumstances the stomach is not able to digest the food taken in, and it is probable that the staggers are sometimes the consequence of such management. When a horse comes from a long journey, he should always be allowed a little water before he is fed. It is recommended to permit a horse to drink his fill, if he is not very warm, about a mile from the tavern, or place where you intend to stop; as the water will then warm in his stomach, by the time you arrive at the inn—when it is said to be preferable to watering in the stalls. *N. E. Farmer.*

*THE COQUETTE.....By Fessenden.*

.....Dresses so neatly for a ball,
In truth she's hardly dressed at all:
A thing to Yankees quite distressing,
It leaves so little room for *guessing!*
As how th' angelic little dragon
Would look, without a single rag on.


## THOMAS ALLISON

GIVES notice, that, having removed his stock of Goods from Salisbury to his establishment in Statesville, he is desirous of closing his accounts here as speedily as possible; those, therefore, indebted to him, are desired to come forward and settle, either by cash or notes, without delay. He will remain in the place till the 1st of March for the purpose of arranging his business; and can generally be found at his store-house, except when absent from town, at which times reference can be had to Mr. George M'Connaughey.

*Salisbury, Jan.* 24, 1827. 4t50

## REMOVAL.
## *EBENEZER DICKSON,*

RESPECTFULLY informs his customers, and the public, that he has removed his *Boot* and *Shoe* Manufactory, from the building he lately occupied, to one a few doors south, on the same street, for some time past occupied as a watchmaker's and silversmith's shop, nearly opposite the Bank; where he will still continue to *make* and *mend* every description of

BOOTS *and* SHOES.

He employs the best workmen, uses the best leather, and charges the lowest prices, of any *good* shoemaker in this part of the country; and if after all this, he fails in pleasing those who favor him with their work, the fault cannot lie in him,—*he* thinks. The quality of his materials, the skill of his workmen, and the promptitude with which he executes all orders in his line, offer advantages to those wishing *boots* and *shoes*, greater perhaps than the town of Salisbury ever before enjoyed. Then

*Let those buy now who never bought before;*
*Let those who always bought now buy the more.*

Salisbury, Jan. 29, 1827. 47tf

## New Watches & Jewelry.

HUNTINGTON and WYNNE, having some time since established a shop in their line in this place, respectfully inform their friends and the public, that they have recently received a new supply of Gold and Silver Patent Lever *WATCHES*, and plain Silver-Watches.

Also, a supply of Jewelry and Silver-Ware. All of which they are disposed to sell on as good terms as they can be purchased elsewhere. An arrangement has been made with a gentleman of Philadelphia, by whom they will have manufactured *JEWELRY* of every description, and of the best workmanship, of *North-Carolina Gold*. An arrangement has also been made, by which they will receive, almost monthly, supplies of Jewelry and Watches, from New-York and Philadelphia.

They are now well prepared to manufacture *Silver-Ware*, and all articles in their line: and hope, by constant attention to business, to merit a share of public patronage.

*Salisbury, Jan.* 1827. 45

## Public Sale.

ON the 6th and 7th days of February next, there will be a large quantity of

BAR IRON

sold on credit, at the High Shoal, in Lincoln county; and on the 8th, a quanty of *CASTINGS*, at the Furnace on Long Creek; and on 9th and 10th, at Lincolnton, a number of tracts of *LAND*, lying throughout the county of Lincoln, directed to be sold by the Will of John Fulenwider, deceased.

ROBERT H. BURTON,
HENRY FULENWIDER,
*December 16th, 1826.* *Executors.*

## Ran Away

FROM the subscriber, in Concord, Cabarrus county, N. C. on the night of the 21st inst. two apprentices to the tailoring business, by the names of *William J. Cowan* and *Nathan Wade*. Cowan was 18 years old, 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, fair complexion, darkish hair, with his under lip hanging rather loose: Wade is nearly 21 years old, tolerably fair complected, hair inclined to be sandy, is stoop-shouldered, has a down-cast countenance, and is altogether a suspicious looking fellow. I will give $5 for the apprehension and delivery to me of these boys; or $10 for their confinement in jail, and information sent me. All persons are forbidden to trust or harbor, or any tailor to employ them, at the peril of the law. THOS. V. CANON.

*Concord, Jan.* 23, 1827. 3t49

## NOTICE.

ALL those indebted to the estate of James McKnight, Sen. deceased, either for property bought at the Sale, or otherwise, are hereby notified to come forward and make payment without further delay. And all those having demands, to present them, properly authenticated, for settlement, or this notice will be pled in bar of their recovery, as I am determined to close the estate as speedily as possible.

JOSEPH McKNIGHT,
*Surviving Ex'r.*
*Jan. 15th, 1827.* t48p

## For Sale, or Rent,

MY *House and Lot* in the Town of Concord. It is in a central part of the town, and is a very eligible stand for the Mercantile or any other kind of business, having been advantageously occupied as a Store for many years: there is a good Dwelling, and necessary out-buildings, on the lot, immediately adjoining the store. A great bargain may be had in the purchase of the premises. If not sold, they will be Rented again. For further particulars, apply to

MICHAEL BROWN, *Salisbury.*
*January 8, 1826.* 44

## Taken up and Committed

TO Jail, in Concord, N. C. on the 20th April last, a negro man, who says his name is Edward, and states that he belongs to Messrs. Johnson and Hatley, who were taking him on to the South, and that he left them at the Catawba river; said boy is about 23 years old, yellow complexion, 5 feet 6 inches high, has a scar above his left eye, and one on the left side of his nose. The owners are requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him. WM. O. MAHAN, *Jailor.*

*Concord, Jan'y. 22d,* 1827. 3mt59

## Estate of Haynes Morgan.

HAVING taken out letters of administration on the estate of *Haynes Morgan*, Esq. late of Rowan county, dec'd. I desire all persons indebted to said estate, to make immediate payment; and all who have claims against it, are requested to bring them forward for settlement, within the legal time, or this notice will be pled in bar of their recovery.

A. R. JONES, *Administrator.*
*Mocksville, Nov. 24th,* 1826. 3mt51

## Contract for a Church.

THE members and friends of the Episcopal Church, having determined to erect a Church in the town of Salisbury, and having appointed the undersigned a Committee for the purpose of contracting for and superintending the building of the same, they hereby give notice to all persons disposed to undertake, that they are ready to receive proposals and to enter into a contract for the whole or any part of the work. The walls are to be of brick: other particulars will be made known on application to either of the committee.

JOHN McCLELLAND,
STEPHEN L. FERRAND,
JOHN BEARD, jr.
EDWARD CRESS,
42 THOMAS CHAMBERS,
*December 20, 1826.* *Committee.*

## Frederick T. Christman,

GRATEFUL for past favours, and hoping for a continuance of confidence in his friends and customers in his line of business, offers for sale, at the following reduced prices, the work manufactured by him.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Double Harness for Carriages, (plated) from | - | 50 to | $120 |
| Gig Harness, plated, from | - | 25 to | 50 |
| Mail-Stage Harness, best quality, | | | 35 |
| Carryall do. Jappann'd mounting, | | 15 to | 18 |
| Braces for Carriages, per foot, | | 50 cents to | 62½ |
| Men's Riding Saddles, from | - | 10 to | $25 |
| Ladies do. | - | 12 to | 35 |

Bridles, Valieces, Saddle-Bags, &c. made of best materials and workmanship, with punctuality and despatch; and all orders attended to, from any section of the country.

*Salem, N. C. Dec.* 18, 1826. 42tf

## Factorage & Commission
### *BUSINESS.*

THE concern of *Conner and Wilson* having been dissolved, the *Factorage and Commission* in Charleston will hereafter be continued in the name and for the individual account of the subscriber; who now respectfully tenders to the public his services for the transaction of business in his line.

In Cheraw, every facility in receiving and forwarding *Cotton* to my address, will be afforded by my former partner, Mr. Wilson, who will represent my interest in that place. The subscriber hopes, by his industry, punctuality, and attention to business, to merit a continuance of public patronage. HENRY W. CONNER.

*Charleston, Nov.* 1, 1826. 3mt51

Having withdrawn from the concern of Conner and Wilson, in Charleston, the subscriber respectfully recommends his former partner, H. W. Conner, to his friends, for a continuance of their patronage in his favor.

*Nov. 1st,* 1826. WM. J. WILSON.

## Estate of James Dickey.

THE subscriber having, at the November term of Rowan county court, 1826, taken out letters of administration on the estate of *James Dickey*, late of Rowan county, dec'd. gives notice to all persons indebted to said estate, to make immediate payment; and those having claims against it, will present them, properly vouched for, within the time limited by law, otherwise they will be barred a recovery, according to act of assembly in such case made and provided. WM. B WILSON, *Adm'r.*

*Nov. 25,* 1826. 3mt52

## Taken up and Committed

TO the Jail of Rowan county, N. C. on the 16th of August, 1826, a negro man, who says his name is *JACK*, 22 years old, 5 feet 1 inch high; says he left his master about 6 weeks since, in the state of Georgia; was bought by one Johnson, last spring, of Matthew Williamson, at Charlotte Court-House, Virginia. The owner is required to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

FIELDING SLATER, *Jailor.*

*Salisbury, N. C. Aug.* 17, 1826. 24


*State of North-Carolina, Davidson county:*

COURT of pleas and quarter sessions, December term 1826. Charles Levering *vs.* Alexander Rea; Original attachment, levied in the hands of Gary Markland and Henry Eakles, and they summoned as Garnishees. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court that the defendant, Alexander Rea, is not an inhabitant of this State, it is therefore ordered by the court that publication be made for six weeks successively in the Western Carolinian, printed in Salisbury, that unless the said Alexander Rea appear at the next court of pleas and quarter sessions to be held for the county of Davidson, at the court house in Lexington, on the 3d Monday in March next, and replevy and make himself a party, judgment final will be entered against him, and the amount in garnishee's hands applied in discharge of said judgment.

6t51 Attest: DAVID MOCK, *c. c. c.*

*State of North-Carolina, Iredell county:*

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Session, Nov. Term, 1826. John Watts' Executors *vs.* Joseph Watts: Motion to admit the Will to probate. In this case it is ordered by the court, that publication be made for six weeks successively in the Western Carolinian, that Andrew Watts, James Watts, William Watts and his wife Rebecca, who are inhabitants of other states, appear at the next court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of Iredell county, on the 3d Monday of February next, then and there to shew cause, if any they have, why the paper in writing, purporting to be the last will and testament of John Watts, should not be admitted to probate. Witness, Absalom K. Simonton, Clerk of our said court, at Statesville, the 3d Monday of November, A. D. 1826, and in the 51st year of our Independence. A. K. SIMONTON, *Clk.*

Price adv. $3. 6t50

*State of North-Carolina, Lincoln county:*

SUPERIOR Court of Law October term, 1826: David Blalock *vs.* Nancy Blalock; petition for divorce. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that Nancy Blalock, the defendant, is not an inhabitant of this State; it is therefore ordered by court, that publication be made three months in the Western Carolinian, giving notice to her that she make her personal appearance before the Judge of our Superior Court of Law, at the next Court to be held for said county of Lincoln, at the court-house in Lincolnton, on the 4th Monday after the 4th Monday of March next, then and there to answer or demur to the said petition, otherwise it will be taken *pro confesso*, and heard *exparte*, and adjudged accordingly.

Witness Lawson Henderson, Clerk of said Court, at Lincolnton, the 4th Monday after the 4th Monday of September, A. D. 1826, and in the 51st year of our Independence.

LAWSON HENDERSON, *Clk.*

Price adv. $4. 3mt52